

"My view, based on long and painful observation, is that professors are somewhat worse than other people and that scientists are somewhat worse than other professors."

Robert M. Hutchins

# Roosevelt Torch

Roosevelt University . . . Chicago, Illinois

"Four freedoms: The first is freedom of speech and expression . . ." — Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Vol. XVI — No. 2

31

September 23, 1963

Roosevelt accredited  
by three groups  
within two years  
see page two

# RU STUDENTS HOLD VIGILS

## University of Alabama editor told to keep silent on racial matters

Special to the Torch

UNIVERSITY, Ala. — The 1962-63 "student editor of the year" has been silenced by the University of Alabama.

Mel Meyer, whose editorials in the Alabama Crimson and White gained him national attention and drew repeated threats on his life, has been told by university officials that he "may not write upon or comment upon" any racial matters.

Failure to comply with the university's demands, Meyer said, will result in "severe disciplinary action" and possibly expulsion.

### All students silenced

The Alabama administration required Meyer and all other students to sign statements agreeing not to write or comment on any racial matters for publication, Meyer said. The administration would not permit Meyer to keep

a copy of the statement he signed. When he appealed the policy, he was told there could be no change.

The new policy applies only to student correspondents on the campus, according to a spokesman for the school.

Edward Brown, director of the news bureau, said the school "prefers professionals" to do racial news writing and said a claim that the policy would prohibit all comment by students was "silly."

The student correspondent ban, he said, was the result of long experience with student reporters and there would be "no exception" to the rule.

Asked if the campus newspaper, the Crimson and White, would be allowed to carry news stories and comment on racial matters, Brown said, "They certainly will. They always have." He said the paper had always done "pretty much what it wanted."

Brown said the policy was set by the president of the university who acted as the representative of the school's board.

Meyer said he felt the new policy was aimed, at least in part, at him. He said the policy will prevent him from acting as southern correspondent for the Collegiate Press Service.

Last February the US Student Press Association named Meyer the "student editor of the year" after he wrote editorials calling for obedience to federal law in Alabama. The editorials appeared during and after the crisis at the University of Mississippi.

Meyer's life was threatened, crosses were burned on the lawn of his fraternity house, and the university administration hired two full-time body guards for him.

### Bans all racial comment

"The thing that really bothers me," Meyer said, "is that this ban isn't just against writing about events at the University—it's a ban on all writing about all racial matters."

Such a ban is an infringement on the right of freedom of expression, Meyer said, and invites censure of the university.

Meyer said he signed the statement "under duress" and plans to continue his appeals against it. At the same time, he said, he will ask the newly formed Committee on Freedom and Responsibility of the Student Press to look into the matter.

The ruling was first effected last June and will be continued "until the trouble is over," according to Brown.

Brown said he didn't know when to expect an end to the trouble but guessed it would be "years."

## Felix Ganz returns from 8 months abroad

Dr. Felix Ganz, associate professor of piano, has just returned from an eight month trip to Europe.

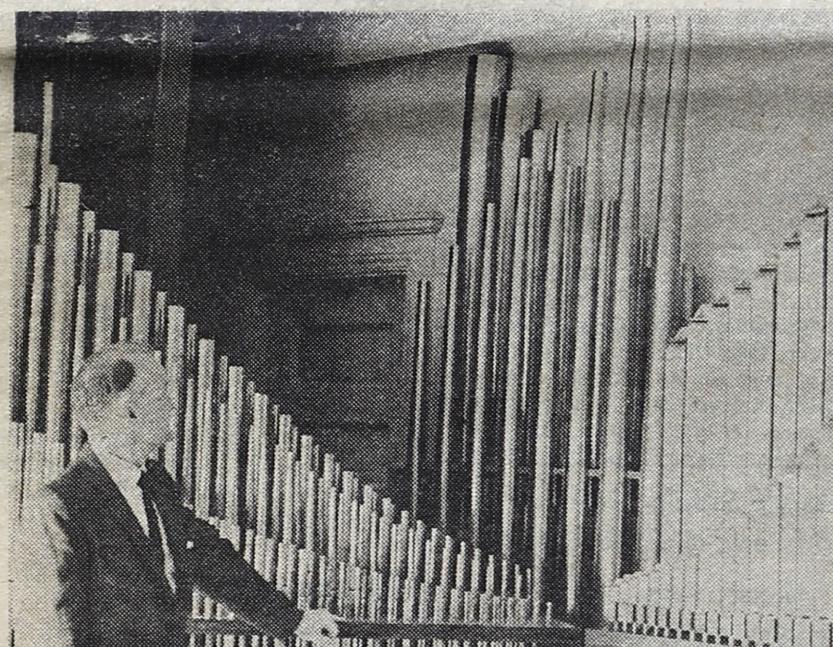
The purpose of his trip was to study many aspects of modern music and to prepare two lecture recitals. The recitals, to be given during the latter part of this academic year, will be concerned with the development of the piano sonata form. Dr. Ganz also plans to give a lecture on the latest forms of contemporary music being composed in both Europe and America.

While in Europe Dr. Ganz attended several lectures and festivals. Among these was the Zagreb Biennale Festival of Contemporary Music in Yugoslavia. The United States was represented by the San Francisco experimental ballet and by composer John Cage.

Other aspects of contemporary American music were covered by American composer Guther Schuller.

In Basel, Switzerland, Dr. Ganz attended lectures by composers Karl Heinz Stockhausen and Pierre Boulez. They both discussed their particular methods, styles, and structures of composition.

Dr. Ganz also attended concerts in Vienna, Belgrade, Salzburg, London, Barcelona, and other cities.



Dr. Reuter looks at some of the 873 pipes of the new organ.

## New pipe organ goes to music department

A new pipe organ has been added to the music school as part of the expansion of the organ and church music department.

Specially designed by Robert Reuter, chairman of the department, to fit in room 950, the new instrument has 873 pipes. A few of the pipes are so large that they had to be set up horizontally rather than the ordinary vertical way. All pipes are exposed except for those enclosed within the

swell chamber.

The console is a two-manual draw-knob type. The instrument was manufactured by the Wicks Organ Company and will be used for teaching and for student recitals.

The organ studio itself has been remodeled. Walnut parquet flooring, two new chandeliers, and a new base-board heating unit were added in preparation for the instrument.

Students wishing to buy and sell used books can do so all of this week at the Student Senate book exchange. The book exchange is located in the Student Senate office, room 204, and will be open from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

## Book exchange continues

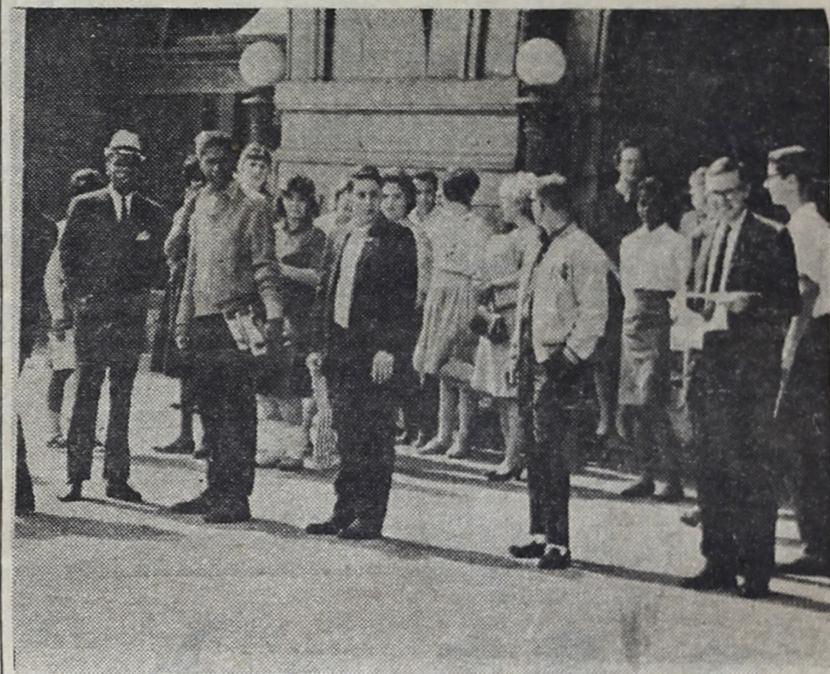
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Students wishing to sell books

will leave them with the exchange, stipulating the price for which they wish to sell their books. Upon sales the exchange will keep 10 per cent of the price to cover administrative costs.

This semester is the last semester students may redeem "credit slips" issued under the old system.

## Protest murders in Birmingham



RU students hold a vigil in front of the building last Wednesday.

Roosevelt students participated in vigils last Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, protesting the murder of 6 children and youths in Birmingham Sunday, September 15.

The vigils took place at noon on each of the days and lasted five minutes. Students participating were asked to either stand in front of the University or stand in silence where they were.

The vigils were part of a nationwide student protest which started at the University of Illinois and quickly spread across the country.

The RU vigils were organized by the Torch and sponsored by the Student Activities office, President Edward J. Sparling, Dean Arthur E. Hoover, and Dean H. H. Sheldon. President Sparling, upon hearing of the plans, gave his permission to have registration halted for the duration of the vigil. The organizers of the vigils hoped that, besides showing disgust for the recent actions in Birmingham which led up to the bombing of the church and shooting of two youths, the vigil would underline the seriousness of the situation to the Roosevelt community and the city and move as many people as possible to take such action as writing their Congressmen, the President, or the Attorney General, urging them to send relief.

### Vigils started at many US campuses

At the University of Illinois where the vigil started, up to 400 students gathered each day last week and stood with heads bowed for 15 minutes to protest the events in Birmingham.

Organized by the campus chap-

### Old Torches

Past issues of the Torch, dating back to 1945, the year Roosevelt was founded, will be given away this week and next in the Torch office, room 484.

Various magazines and other publications, such as "The Student," "World Student News," and some literary magazines will also be available from time to time.

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Francisco State College, and has taught at the University of Illinois from 1961-63 as an instructor in elementary education.

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Lawrence Silverman, assistant professor of marketing, received his BS from Temple University, and his MBA and DBA from Michigan State University. While working for these degrees, he taught part-time at Michigan State.

Teaching the new Carl Orff Music for Children program at Chicago Musical College are Mrs. Jacobeth Postl and Mrs. Lillian Yaross, who have studied in Canada with Carl Orff and his associate, Gunild Keetman.

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The "in-service institute" is designed to broaden and deepen secondary school chemistry teaching and study by extending the experimental approach to such concepts as dynamic equilibrium, reaction rates and mechanisms, chemical bonding, structural ideas, and chemical systematics.

To meet these ends, science and mathematics teachers and supervisors already selected from summer applicants throughout Chicago will join in an intensive advanced-level review of general chemistry fundamentals, concentrating on lecture demonstrations and their importance to secondary school teaching.

Tuition and fees will be defrayed by the NSF, and participants will be reimbursed for transportation and books. They will receive credit from Roosevelt's graduate division upon satisfactory completion of the institute program.

The institute sessions will be held weekly, from 5 to 9:30 p.m. Wednesdays. The course will be conducted by Roosevelt's chemistry department headed by Dr. Eugene Lieber. Dr. Walter S. Gethmann, associate professor of chemistry, will teach the classes.

## On Campus with Max Shulman

(By the Author of "Rally Round the Flag, Boys!" and, "Barefoot Boy With Cheek.")

### THE DEAN YOU SAVE MAY BE YOUR OWN

Colleges are complicated and bewildering places, filled with complicated and bewildering people. Today let us examine one of the most complicated and bewildering—yet fetching and lovable—of all campus figures. I refer, of course, to the dean of students.

Policeman and confessor, shepherd and seer, warden and oracle, proconsul and pal—the dean of students is all of these. How, then, can we understand him? Well sir, perhaps the best way is to take an average day in the life of an average dean. Here, for example, is what happened last Thursday to Dean Killjoy N. Damper of the Duluth College of Belles Lettres and Pemmican.

At 6 a.m. he woke, dressed, lit a Marlboro, and went up on the roof of his house to remove the statue of the Founder which had been placed there during the night by high-spirited undergraduates.

At 7 a.m. he lit a Marlboro and walked briskly to the campus. (The Dean had not been driving his car since it had been placed on the roof of the girls dormitory by high-spirited undergraduates.)

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At 8 a.m. he reached his office, lit a Marlboro, and met with E. Pluribus Ewbank, editor of the student newspaper. Young Ewbank had been writing a series of editorials urging the United States to annex Canada. When the editorials had evoked no response, he had taken matters into his own hands. Accompanied by his society editor and two proofreaders, he had gone over the border and conquered Manitoba. With great patience and several Marlboro Cigarettes, the Dean persuaded young Ewbank to give Manitoba back. Young Ewbank, however, insisted on keeping Winnipeg.

At 9 a.m. the Dean lit a Marlboro and met with Robert Penn Sigafoos, president of the local Sigma Chi chapter, who came to report that the Deke house had been put on top of the Sigma Chi house during the night by high-spirited undergraduates.

At 10 a.m. the Dean lit a Marlboro and went to umpire an intramural softball game on the roof of the law school where the campus baseball diamond had been placed during the night by high-spirited undergraduates.

At 12 noon the Dean had a luncheon meeting with the prexy, the bursar, and the registrar, at the bottom of the campus swimming pool where the faculty dining room had been placed during the night by high-spirited undergraduates. Marlboros were passed after luncheon, but not lighted, owing to dampness.

At 2 p.m., back in his office, the Dean lit a Marlboro and received the Canadian Minister of War who said unless young Ewbank gave back Winnipeg, the Canadian army would march against the U.S. immediately. Young Ewbank was summoned and agreed to give back Winnipeg if he could have Moose Jaw. The Canadian Minister of War at first refused, but finally consented after young Ewbank placed him on the roof of the metallurgy building.

At 3 p.m. the Dean lit a Marlboro and met with a delegation from the student council who came to present him with a set of matched luggage in honor of his fifty years' service as dean of students. The Dean promptly packed the luggage with all his clothing and fled to Utica, New York, where he is now in the aluminum siding game.

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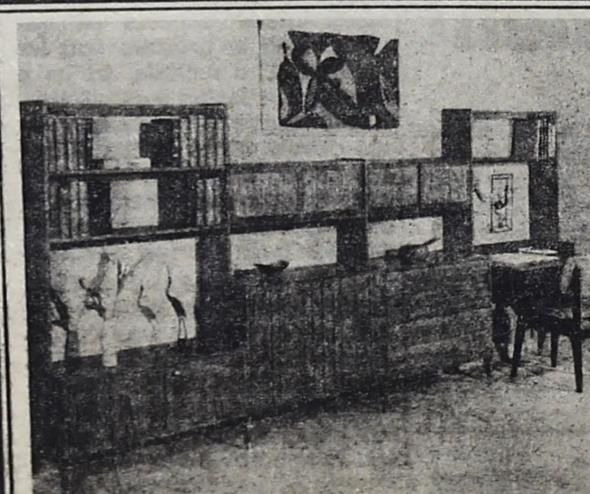
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SCANDINAVIAN IMPORTS

Still in the Art Colony — 57th & Stony Island

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Breaking every time element precedent in its 51 year long history, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools meeting in the Palmer House moved on March 27 to fully accredit Roosevelt College.

The Committee on Admissions for Higher Institutions of the University of Illinois, and the State Examining Board of Illinois have also awarded full recognition to the college as a first class degree granting institution.

Approval by these three rating societies will allow Roosevelt College graduates to enter most universities in the country without examinations besides giving the school academic prestige comparable to a business firm appraised by Dun & Bradstreet.

### Meets requirements

In order to qualify for recognition the college had to meet specific requirements of functional detail, and general excellence of standards. That approval came

less than a year after the opening of Roosevelt is particularly significant. This marked the first time the North Central Association has accredited a school in so short a time. Usually a period of five to 50 years is necessary before accreditation takes place. The University of Illinois also smashed tradition by granting recognition to Roosevelt without a formal visit.

### One of seven

Of 17 colleges seeking recognition only seven won approbation, and all but one are located in the Middle-West.

When informed of the action by the North Central Association President Edward J. Sparling, who conceived the idea of Roosevelt College and is one of its founders, issued a statement which said in part, "The faculty, staff, students, Board of Directors, and the many citizens who have contributed time and effort toward the founding and development of Roosevelt College can be justly proud of the accreditation of Roosevelt College on March 27, 1946, by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Never has a college been accredited by the North Central Association in so short a time—the first year of its operation."

President Sparling added, however, that "Roosevelt College will not rest on its laurels. Accreditation means the opportunity to continue our pioneering efforts

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# • CALENDAR •

September 23 to 29

MONDAY

11:30 a.m.—Alpha Delta Sigma: business meeting.....room 720  
11:30 a.m.—Phi Delta Rho: business meeting.....room 760  
11:30 a.m.—Society for the Advancement of Management: organizational meeting.....room 524

WEDNESDAY

1:00 p.m.—Phi Delta Rho rush tea—all RU girls.....Sullivan room  
1:00 p.m.—All-Student Organization rally in connection with HOMECOMING—speaker, Dean Hoover.....room 628  
2:00 p.m.—Roosevelt Christian Fellowship: informal discussion—all interested students welcome.....room 426  
3:00 p.m.—February 1964 Graduating Class executive council.....room 202

THURSDAY

11:30 a.m.—Phi Omega rush smoker—all RU male students invited.....Sullivan room

OFFICIAL NOTICES

BUILDING HOURS: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m., Saturday 8:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

TUITION: A total of 50 per cent of tuition and fees is due by the end of the second week of the semester, October 4.

CASHIER'S OFFICE HOURS: Monday and Tuesday 9:00 a.m.-7:30 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday 9:00 a.m.-6:30 p.m., Friday 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Saturday 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

HOURS: MTWT 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

THE AUDIO-VISUAL DEPARTMENT needs several part-time student assistants to aid in film showings. Hours arranged—experience necessary. \$1.10 per hour. Apply in room 1040.

LIBRARY HOURS: Monday through Thursday 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Friday 9:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., Saturday 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

JANUARY 1964 GRADUATES: Candidates for graduation in January 1964 who did not file their application for degree during registration must do so by Nov. 15. Applications will not be accepted after that date. Students in arts and sciences and in business administration apply in the office of the registrar, room 836; music students apply in room 924.

All students under the National Defense Student Loan Program should report their forwarding address to the treasurer's office, room 806, if they will cease being a full-time student at Roosevelt this semester.

Candidates for the master's degree at the January convocation must submit to departmental advisers final drafts for theses (ready for binding) no later than Friday, Dec. 20.

LOCKERS will be available for student rental at the Cashier's Office. The rental fee per semester is \$2.25 for all lockers. A refund of \$1.25 is given when the lock is returned. The use of personal locks is forbidden. University authorities will remove any such locks without further warning. Check the cashier's office for notice advising when lockers are available.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE CONCERTS will be given every Wednesday from 12:45 p.m. to 2 p.m. All students, faculty, and staff are invited.

Candidates for the Master's Degree at the January Convocation must file application for candidacy no later than Wednesday, October 23.

The THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY is November 28-29 instead of November 21-22 as given in some of our catalogs.

## Night Life

by Howard Cohen and Jeff Begun

A quick look around the Chicago entertainment scene shows many new and exciting places to spend an evening. Many of these new and exciting places are replacements for old and exciting places that folded during the summer, like the Sacred Cow, Small World, and Offstage. Even some of the new and exciting places, like the Bear and Julius Monk's, failed to survive the warm months.

But we can now find solace (and entertainment and various beverages) in such new places as the Pickle Barrel (1427 N. Wells), in the increasingly tourist-populated Old Town area. It is a sprawling corned beef-pastrami-and-beer emporium that features on every table a vat of pickles steeping in their own . . . Prices start at 80 cents for sandwiches.

Another new place is the Crystal Palace, an elaborate club at the other end of Old Town (1945 Sedgwick). Opening Oct. 8 for a three-week stay will be Channel 7's Dan Sorkin, whose Friday all-night show premiered the other night, marking his first appearance as a nightclub comic. Actually, his first appearance was at the Gate of Horn last week, where he cut a hilarious record parodying folk music. Watch for it on Mercury.

Still in Old Town (where? where?), we wander south on Wells, avoiding the people from Skokie and Park Ridge, and find ourselves at Mother Blues, which used to be the Rising Moon, which, coincidentally enough, was also located at 1305 Wells. Mother's, as it is affectionately known, has a hootenanny every Monday, and for a dollar (admission), you can sit almost all night listening to nearly every good folksinger in town.

Big John's, just north of North on Wells, although not a "nightclub," has become the gathering place for those who have become addicted to the music of Fred Geis (Yes, Fred's back in town!!!), who appeared in concert at Roosevelt two years ago, then went home to California. This is his first visit since then.

The Gate of Horn will initiate a new student discount policy beginning today. Ordinarily, the Gate charges an admission of \$1.50 and a minimum of \$1.50 during the week, with each charge going up a dollar on Friday and Saturday. With the discount, students pay only the \$1.50 minimum on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. To get the reduced rate, a student discount ticket must be picked up in advance at the Student Activities office, room 202.

The Gate's current show includes the New World Singers, the Outsiders, and Maxine Sellers. Future bookings include Judy Henske, Ron Eliran, Bonnie Dobson, and Jean Redpath.

Other good folk-type places are the Yellow Unicorn (868 N. State) and Montmarte (20 East Chicago). For those who can't (or won't) drink, the Fickle Pickle (on Rush), the Howling Owl (on Devon) and It's Here (on Sheridan) generally offer worthwhile entertainment. And of course Evanston's No Exit (at the Foster St. station) still features the better coffee-house-type folksingers on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and there are usually itinerant performers around on weeknights as well.

Frank Fried's Triangle Productions has announced its new folk series, which brings to Chicago such people as the Clancy Brothers and Tommy Makem (Oct. 25), Carlos Montoya (Nov. 8), Flatt and Scruggs (Nov. 15), Bob Dylan (Dec. 27), and early next year, Bikel, Odetta, the Weavers, and Baez. You can get series tickets for these and other concerts by contacting Triangle Productions, 156 East Superior.

## Ayn Rand to defend big business

Novelist Ayn Rand—author of "The Fountainhead," "Atlas Shrugged," "For the New Intellectual," and other works—will be introduced by author and educator Nathaniel Branden and followed by a question-and-answer period.

Tickets at \$3.50 each may be obtained from Nash Productions, 55 E. Washington (CE 6-4241).

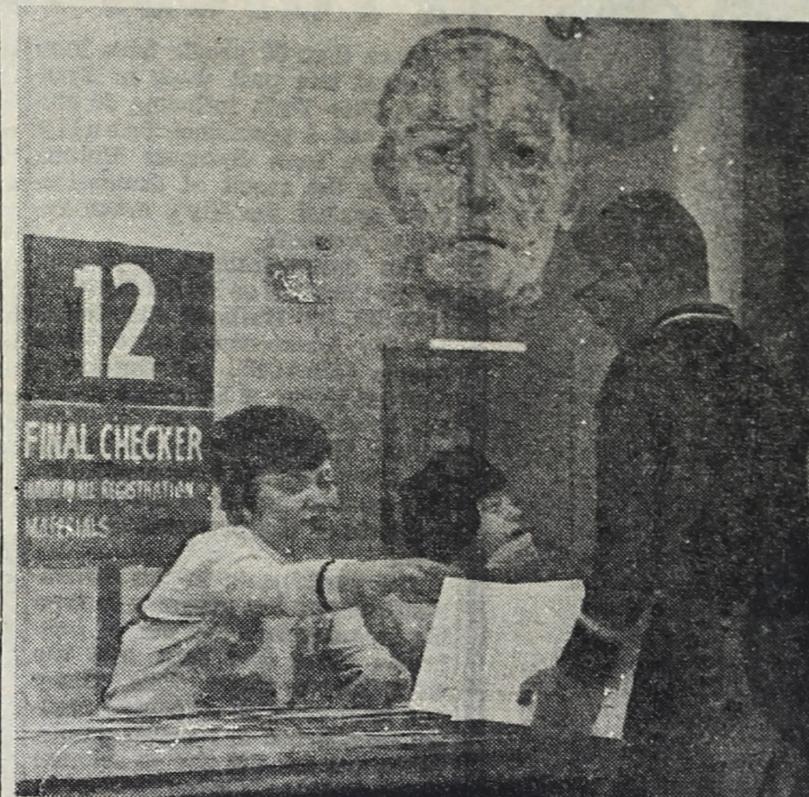
All seats are reserved.

## Registration goes on

September 23, 1963

ROOSEVELT TORCH

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Reynolds photo  
Woodrow Wilson, one-time president of the US, morosely watches the beginning of the semester from his corner.

## Goodman Theater opens with 'The Millionairess'

George Bernard Shaw's "The Millionairess," with British star Patricia Jessel of "Witness for the Prosecution," will open Oct. 25 at Chicago's Art Institute to begin a unique season in the history of Goodman Theatre.

The '63-64 season will consist of a six-play subscription series drawn from the best comedies and dramas of the American and continental classic and modern repertoires, with a well known star appearing in or directing each production.

"The Millionairess" will be followed by Shakespeare's "Othello," opening Nov. 29, with Brock Peters — the accused in "To Kill A Mockingbird" — in a prominent role.

Three of the four remaining productions will be chosen from among Anton Chekhov's "The Three Sisters," Tennessee Williams' "The Glass Menagerie," Shakespeare's "Henry IV," Bertolt Brecht's "Mother Courage and Her

Children," Moliere's "The Misanthrope," Paddy Chayevsky's "Gideon," and Henry Denker's "A Far Country;" and the sixth selection will be an avant garde play chosen from among several American and European titles now under consideration.

Season reservations may be obtained at a 14 per cent discount by mail order only. For information write the Goodman Theatre at the Art Institute, Chicago 3.

## 'Thurber' Carnival at Theater First

A whimsical look at American humorist James Thurber—featuring cartoons, short stories, sketches, and skits—will be presented by Theatre First Inc. at the Athenaeum, 2936 N. Southport, on the weekends of Sept. 27, Oct. 4, and Oct. 11.

The "Thurber Carnival"—combining narrations and renditions of such famous works as "Unicorn in the Garden" and "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty"—will be directed by Tom Ventris.

Curtain time will be 8:30 p.m. Fridays and Saturdays and 7:30 p.m. Sundays. Tickets at \$1.75 each to the general public and \$1.10 to students may be obtained from Theatre First Inc., P.O. Box 3545 (LA 5-9761), or at the Athenaeum

## Library exhibit

A panorama of jewelry, sculpture, and photography will remain on display through Saturday afternoon at Chicago's downtown public library, Randolph and Michigan Blvd.

From 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday through Friday and 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Saturday, the library's Randolph st. corridor will feature photography by internationally known Thylli Ramming, while the art department will exhibit a block print calendar displaying the work of many distinguished Chicagoans and the welded metal sculpture and gold and silver jewelry of the self-trained craftsman known professionally as Philrowe.

## Search for Negroes for grad study

Special to the Torch  
LOS ANGELES — A special drive to find qualified Negro prospects for graduate study is being made by the University of California at Los Angeles.

Chancellor Franklin Murphy said the search was begun when the university realized the small percentage of Negroes enrolled in graduate work. The school hopes to increase the number of Negroes involved in teaching and research, Murphy said.

The job is made more difficult because the school does not record the race of its student and has no special funds for the project.

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## Art for 'Inferno' at Art Institute

Illustrations for Dante's "Inferno" by Rico Lebrun, photographs of the Midwest landscape by Art Sinsabaugh, and the Winterbotham collection of late 19th and early 20th century paintings will highlight a continuing series of exhibitions at Chicago's Art Institute, Adams and Michigan Blvd., through Sunday.

Other attractions this week will include free public gallery talks on the Institute's Chinese collections and paintings of Edgar Degas, 12:15 p.m. Tuesday and 3:30 p.m. Sunday respectively, and the 50-cent feature film "We Are All Murderers" at the Institute's Fullerton hall 8 p.m. Thursday.

Continuing through Nov. 10 will be a display of decorative ceramics by Hiroaki Morino.

### Admission free daily

The Art Institute is open free Mondays through Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Thursdays to 9:30 p.m.) and Sundays from noon to 5 p.m. The dining room and cafeteria are open Mondays through Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Thursdays to 8 p.m.) and closed Sundays.

"The Saints and the Commissars"—a program exploring the cultural unity of the Indiana people and the Communist threat to that unity—will be featured 8:30 to 9:30 tonight on Channel 11. Produced by North German Television and narrated by Saville Davis of the Christian Science Monitor, the report ranges from classic dances and colorful feasts at Mysore to the overpopulated capital of Calcutta and the tropical coast of Malabar.

The role of the sun in the world's past, present, and future is explored by Dr. Frank Baxter and Eddie Albert in "Our Mr. Sun" on the Bell Science Series, 9 to 10 p.m. Sunday on Channel 11.

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## Briefs

**Protest urban renewal**

More than 60 people have been arrested this past week in Syracuse, New York, including 40 students and 4 prominent faculty members from Syracuse University, as the result of demonstrations against the city's urban renewal program.

The demonstrations, sponsored by the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the International Union of Electrical Workers, have been aimed at the city's mayor, William Walch, protesting his urban renewal program which they consider unfair to the present residents of the proposed renewal area.

The participants in the demonstrations say the program is forcing Negroes to move out of integrated areas and back into the city's Negro ghetto. This, they say, is in violation of federal regulations attached to renewal grants, which require the city to relocate Negro families in areas having Negro populations of less than 30 per cent. (All but two of the 276 families have been relocated in areas with Negro population of 80 per cent or more.)

Demonstrations are expected to continue this week with more arrests likely.

**ACLU sanctions right to protest**

The American Civil Liberties Union has issued a defense of current civil rights demonstrations, claiming both historical and constitutional support for peaceful procedures of this sort.

Demonstrations which mark the current civil rights scene, says ACLU, are a legitimate exercise of First Amendment rights and are rooted in the American history of social protest.

Acknowledging that some civil rights demonstrations create inconveniences for local communities, the ACLU said this is the price that must be paid to eliminate the evil of racial discrimination. It asserted that the demonstrations are developing a greater public awareness of the grievances of non-white citizens which will lead to corrective action.

"A protest movement for such dimensions is bound to arouse opposition and be attended by disorder," says ACLU, "perhaps some that will be more serious than have already occurred. But disorder is less to be dreaded than suppression of the right to protest. In our constitutional system this right is one of fundamental importance."

**Within the right**

The ACLU's views were contained in a 16-page pamphlet, "How Americans Protest," which reviewed the historical and consti-

tutional bases for the current demonstrations.

Chiding government officials and editorial writers who have rebuked "certain parts of the extraordinarily effective civil rights demonstrations of 1963" for forgetting the purpose of the First Amendment, the ACLU said that civil rights demonstrators have shown a "keen awareness" of the meaning and limit of the First Amendment right. ("When breaches of order have occurred, the well-led civil rights assemblies have manifested a truly remarkable self-discipline, and they have rarely been the aggressor.")

**Asian students condemn South African apartheid**

SINGAPORE (CPS) — Several Asian national unions of students have reiterated their opposition to and condemnation of the apartheid policy of the Union of South Africa government.

Anwar Fazal, president of the National Union of Malayan Students (NUMS) attacked the department of foreign relations of the Afrikaans Students' Board at the University of Pretoria which recently issued a circular supporting separate development of colored and white students in South Africa.

The circular stated the Board's position rejecting the inferiority of Africans theory and recognizing the dignity of man, but aiming at the fulfillment of the nation within different racial spheres.

Mr. Fazal felt that the situation had seriously deteriorated in spite of the protest and condemnation of apartheid by the student community.

Dr. Peter Wilenski, president of the National Union of Australian University Students (NUAUS), said that his union was violently opposed to the racial policy of South Africa.

"Oppression is aided by any country or people who disagree with it but do not act against it. Therefore we must act," Dr. Wilenski said.

**SNCC appeals charges of insurrection in Ga.**

AMERICUS, Georgia (CPS) — A hearing for three workers from the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) who are being held without bail on charges of attempting to incite insurrection is expected within five days.

Albany attorney C. B. King filed a motion seeking the release of Ralph Allen of Melrose, Mass., Donald Harris of New York City, and John Perdew of Denver, Colo. The three have been held since August 8 without bail.

Perdew's case was brought to the attention of Attorney General

Robert Kennedy by Congressmen Allott, Dominick and Rogers, all of Colorado. They have asked the Justice Department to investigate the charges against Perdew.

SNCC has charged that the condition in Americus' jails are "incredible." The Committee recently produced photographs of jail conditions in the Leesburg stockade where "as many as 36 young girls were kept in a single room with no beds, no mattresses, no sheets, no pillows, and no blankets."

The young girls, two who are 11 years old, told of the overflowing toilets and that they had to use cardboard boxes to take care of waste materials. Those in jail are fed four stale, half-cooked hamburgers once a day.

**Newman club views civil rights and Index**

LAFAYETTE, Louisiana (CPS) — The delegates to the annual convention of the National Newman Club Federation passed two civil rights resolutions.

One resolution, entitled "Civil Rights Legislation," stated, "We, the members of the National Newman Club Federation wish to express our support to the Congress in its attempts to enact just civil rights legislation."

The second resolution called for action against discrimination by the Newman Federation through cooperation with groups striving to establish a sense of equality for all people, through the creation of an example on the part of the Newman leaders, through the dissemination of knowledge concerning discrimination and through positive action by the local clubs to the wishes of the local ordinary.

Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan of Atlanta, in a speech at the NNCF convention said that the Index of Forbidden Books has "little relation to the student mind today."

The Index today, according to Archbishop Hallinan, "does not touch the university library on an intellectual plane. In fact, it does not touch anything at all on that level."

**Support for SNCC**

ATLANTA (CPS) — Sandra Hayden, northern coordinator for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, called for immediate response from "all friends of justice and supporters of SNCC."

SNCC is asking for the exertion of every means of pressure on the "corporation executives that control much of Birmingham's economic and racial policies."

"These industrialists, by their silence and inaction are supporting the killing of innocent children," Miss Hayden said.

"The White South: Two Views" will probe the attitudes of conservative and liberal white Southerners toward segregation 8:30 to 9:30 p.m. Monday, Sept. 30, on Channel 11. Guest speakers will include W. D. Workman, author of "The Case for the South;" Robert Oliveros, rector of St. Francis Episcopal Church, Greenville, S.C.; James McBride Dabbs, author, journalist, and teacher; and Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution.

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# On travel to Cuba

The school year has hardly begun, but across this nation's campuses an important political controversy has already flared up; that issue centers around the 59 students who violated a State Department ban and spent part of the summer in Cuba.

The issue was clouded by the subsequent House Committee on Un-American Activities investigation, at which a group of students distinguished themselves as first-class morons by confusing the role of spectator with that of cheerleader.

But basically, the question is the same as it was when the State Department banned newsmen from Cuba (a step which has not yet been repeated in Cuba); it is the same as it was when John Foster Dulles declared that the world ended at the Chinese borders. That issue is the right to travel.

In a democracy, it seems to us, a citizen's freedom from government authoritarianism does not end at his nation's borders. If he has a right to interpret national events for himself, then he has the same right to investigate on the international scene.

There are those in this country curious, or skeptical, or enthusiastic about new governments, new economic and political methods, new forces on the international

scene. There may be changes, or methods, or forces we do not like. That is irrelevant, however, to the right of American citizens to see for themselves.

Unquestionably some of those who went to Cuba were of left, or of Marxist, or of Communist persuasion. That is also irrelevant to their right of travel, unless they were actively working toward the subversion of our republic. We happen to have faith that the republic can withstand the action of 59 students visiting Cuba.

If the Chinese or Cuban governments choose to bar Americans, that is their prerogative. Further, the United States may tell prospective visitors to totalitarian nations that it cannot guarantee their safety. But this is clearly not the same as forbidding Americans to travel through societies which we oppose.

The State Department would be wise, we feel, to stop this kind of petty authoritarianism, and to allow our citizens to travel where they will. Surely, there are more important issues confronting us than ping-pong matches with Fidel Castro. Surely, the right to travel need not be abrogated in this instance.

from the *Daily Cardinal*

## S. Shore resident attacks editorial

To the Editor:

I am not given to writing letters to editors, but your editorial on "Bigotry and the Jew" deserves at least a partial rebuttal.

I am prepared to believe that there are Jews who would refuse to allow Negroes to live next door. Some 15 years ago, when I lived in the Lawndale area, petitions were being circulated among home-owners not to sell to Negroes, and it's no secret that Lawndale was almost exclusively Jewish at the time. Now I inhabit South Shore, an area where the race question is becoming serious, and I imagine that many of my fellow-Jews are not happy about this.

**I AM PREPARED** to believe that Jews can resent, or appear to resent, the presence of Negroes in their school.

I am prepared to believe that Jews can refuse to communicate with Negro fellow-students through an entire school term.

I am prepared to believe that Jews may discriminate against Negroes in the question of fair employment and pay.

I am prepared to believe all this, because there are all kinds of Jews with all kinds of attitudes toward other religious and ethnic groups. It is, however, a basic fallacy (though perhaps a justifiable claim, in view of our painful history) to expect all Jews to be wiped clean of misunderstandings and prejudice simply because they are **born Jews**.

This is not to say that I condone these prejudices. The editorial is right as far as it went, and was fair enough to point out that the criticism is leveled at some Jews only.

**STILL**, its all-embracing and rather arbitrary tone would have been mitigated, and your case undoubtedly strengthened, if you would have taken the trouble to cite specific cases of prejudice. I feel that where Negroes, Jews, and other well-known persecution victims are concerned, there exists almost a moral necessity, not only to support properly any invidious remarks against them (since they are so easily "labeled") but also to present the other side of the coin.

Why do you not also point out that the offenses mentioned are not the rule in Jewish treatment of Negroes? When someone points out Negro squalor, ignorance, school dropouts, relief recipients, illegitimate births, etc., don't Negroes feel they are entitled — and are they not entitled — to have these facts, however true,

## Bigotry and the Jew

*The following editorial appeared in the last issue of the spring semester, May 20, 1963. Letters written in reply to the editorial appear elsewhere on this page.*

The 15th anniversary of the State of Israel took place last week. For a few thousand years before that, with few exceptions, life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness were not among the birthrights of the Jew.

For he was exactly that; he was not a citizen, and, often, not even a man, but instead, he was a Jew. There's an American folksong in which the joyously sung refrain mentions "arson, rape, and bloody murder," and, unfortunately, the Jew's birthright was the probability that such benefits would come his way on the road to meeting God.

With such a history as this, and a heritage that includes an age-old belief in freedom and the dignity of man, it is rather difficult for us to understand the actions of certain segments of the Jewish population of this city regarding the Negro.

It is rather difficult for us to understand how people that had no homeland at all for thousands of years refuse to allow fellow Americans to live next door.

It is rather difficult for us to understand how people who were not allowed to go to school with those of other faiths for thousands of years, and who were often severely discriminated against when they were allowed to attend the same school as their neighbors, can resent the presence of fellow Americans in the institution of learning they attend and can refuse to communicate with those fellow Americans through an entire school term.

It is rather difficult for us to understand how people whose job opportunities were restricted for thousands of years refuse to give their fellow Americans equal occupational opportunities, and how these people can often refuse to pay their fellow Americans a living wage.

It is rather difficult for us to understand how this can occur, in America, in the city of Chicago, in the year 1963, and we wonder what the answer might be.

be balanced off by equal mention of the thoroughly respectable and positive aspects of their society?

Now that I have that off my chest, I will try to suggest partial or possible answers to your implied questions about Jewish prejudice toward Negroes. I am not qualified to discuss all your accusations but I think I know something about several.

**ABOUT THIS BUSINESS** of "resenting" the presence of Negroes and/or not communicating with Negro classmates: I rather believe that part of this is attributable, not so much to the fact that Negroes are Negroes, but that they are non-Jewish. Adjustment of Jewish young people to non-Jews has grown apace for several decades, but — without wishing to make Jews seem more clannish than they are — we are, most of us, brought up with a deep-rooted sense of "differentness" and a Gibraltar-like sense of identification with other Jews the world over, for reasons which are thrice obvious. This is what has helped us survive.

I'd bet my shirt that what is construed as "resentment" is in many cases a feeling of strangeness on the part of the Jewish student. An 18- or 19-year-old who may have, and probably has, gone through

elementary and high school in a Jewish neighborhood, attended afternoon Hebrew School, Sunday School, or perhaps even parochial school with nothing but Jews, may very well find problems in the interreligious, interracial, polyglot atmosphere of Roosevelt. Actually, on this level, many are exactly on a par with the Negro student who feels himself "left out"! I am not saying, now, that this covers all cases of apparent "resentment" or non-communication, but it must be considered as a strong factor.

The same basic factor operates, I am sure, in the realm of having Negro neighbors. With regard to this, let me relate a personal experience. Last year I was teaching at DuSable High School, and ate lunch at an "integrated" faculty table where racial questions were treated on a bare-fists basis, so to speak. One Negro teacher, whose barely controlled hostility reminded me of Malcolm X's on Kup's show of some months ago, loved to ask me questions like the following:

"Say, Springer, did you know that South Shore's being bombarded?"

"Say, Springer, are you selling your home yet?"

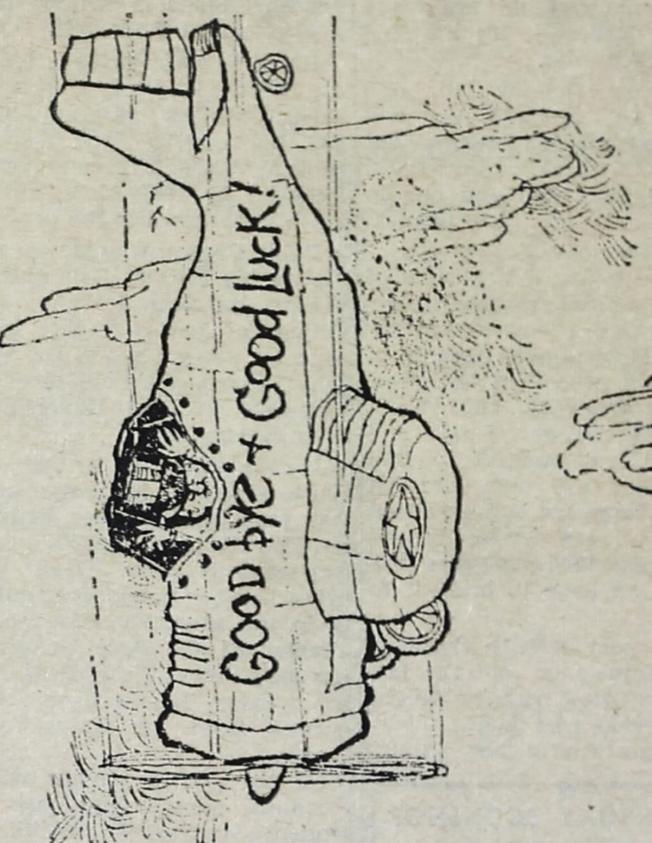
"Say, Springer, what if I moved in next door to you?"

Continued on page 7

# Roosevelt Torch

September 23, 1963

Page 5



"Better to face the chance of being dead, than the certainty of being red."

— William F. Buckley, *The National Review*

## Godfredsen cites letters in protest

To the Editor:

It is with dismay that I read, and re-read, the editorial of your May 20th issue of "The Torch" captioned, "Bigotry and the Jew." It is not necessary that you take time out to explain to me how easily editorials can be misinterpreted for I have had a few years of editorial experience myself. However, when an editorial is so slovenly documented and when the accusations against a minority group are so sharp and so absolute, then there is cause for concern. There is cause for wondering what prompted such loose accusations against the Jewish group.

**IT SO HAPPENS** that there is an abundance of evidence that the Jewish people have been in the forefront of the fight for equality in many places and on many levels of life. The Anti-Defamation League is a good example. There are other evidences showing that Jews have been in leadership positions in movements designed to aid the Negro in his march toward a day of better education and equal rights before

the law. One might recall the role of Julius Rosenwald of the Rosenwald Foundation. That there is still a long way to go can hardly be blamed on the Jewish people.

If I had been the only person disturbed by this editorial, you might have gone about your business and ignored the protest. However, there have been visits to my office, telephone calls and letters to the President, asking what might be the meaning of this blanket accusation.

SVEND A. GODFREDSEN  
Assistant to Pres. Sparling

## Blasts editorial

To the Editor:

I was very impressed with your marvelously ignorant article. Almost as impressed as I was by the fact that you included it in your last issue, not giving anyone the opportunity to tear it to pieces in the next issue (as anyone with the logic and good sense of a well-balanced human being could easily do).

**WAS THE AUTHOR** condemns the Jews or was he (or she) merely reflecting upon some unfortunate personalities they have known?

I'm sure this comment is worthwhile, but it should have been directed to all bigoted Americans, including some Jews who are also bigoted. (I know plenty of bigoted "fellow Americans" it may interest you to know.) Now how could a Negro dare to be bigoted? Let's face it, we can't expect everyone to have a proper and healthy attitude toward his fellow man, but let's please not make gross and generalized accusations — it's unbecoming.

If I really felt a need to defend the "Jew's attitude toward the Negro" I could cite many cases of Jewish work on their behalf—aside from the ADL. I could mention the nine rabbis from Chicago who flew down to Birmingham during the crisis there. L. H. GARTO

## Roosevelt Torch

**EDITORIAL BOARD:** Lyn Cole, editor; Arno Filerman, business manager; Mike Hillbruner and Jeff Segal, news editors; Tom DeVries.

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**PHOTOGRAPHY:** Gene Blinick, Dick Prosten.

This is a student publication. The views are those of the editors and authors and not necessarily an expression of official Roosevelt University policy. Published weekly from September through May by students of Roosevelt University, 430 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill. Offices: room 484; Phone: WA 2-3591, ext. 356; Plant (Fri. p.m.) SA 2-7559. National advertising representative: National Advertising Service Inc., 118 E. 50th St., N. Y. 22, N. Y. Roosevelt Torch: loose women, tight editors.

Charter subscribers to the Collegiate Press Service (CPS).

## LETTERS

The Torch welcomes letters from readers. The briefer they are the better is the prospect of their being published.

All letters should be within the bounds of good taste and carry the author's signature. Names will be withheld upon request.

Material should be submitted to the Torch office, room 484, or sent through office mail.

## New language studies

Two new Jewish studies courses [Perkal was educated in general and elementary Latin are being offered at Roosevelt for the first time this semester.

Elementary Hebrew 101, and Latin 101, both new this year, will be extended into 102 courses next spring. Intermediate courses in both these languages and one in Classical Greek are also planned for next year.

In its continuing enlargement of the Jewish studies program, Roosevelt is seeking a replacement for J. Chaim Pomerantz, director of the program, who died last year.

But, according to Dr. Otto Wirth, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, "It is difficult to find someone who can step into his shoes. However, we will go ahead full-scale; we are developing and enlarging the Jewish studies program and we hope to bring it to fruition."

Hebrew, part of both the Jewish studies program and the language department, is being taught by Ezra Perkal, who taught a Jewish literature course last spring.

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## France honors RU language professor

The palmes académiques — the only order in the world that specifically recognizes cultural contributions of teachers — has been awarded by the French government to Dr. Lucie T. Horner, professor of modern languages, in recognition of her success in inspiring admiration of and scholarly enthusiasm about the French language and culture.

A member of Roosevelt's staff since 1957, Dr. Horner has been president of the Chicago chapter of the American Assn. of Teachers of French since 1960, and chairman of the committee on higher education of the American Assn. of University Women for the past year.

She also is a member of the national French honor society Pi Delta Phi, the Modern Langue Assn. of America, and the American Assn. of Teachers of German, and has conducted seven language workshops for high school teachers for the Illinois Office of Public Instruction, which she has served as a consultant.

A graduate of St. Lawrence University in Canton, NY and student at the University of Tuebingen in West Germany, Dr. Horner received her PhD. from the University of Chicago in 1955. Before joining the Roosevelt faculty, she taught at the University of Richmond and Sacramento State College.

Prominent among Dr. Horner's published works is the volume "Beaude laire's Critique de Delacroix" (1956). Next spring she will journey to her native Austria, where she intends to do research for a new book — a study and literary analysis of the women in the works of Franz Werfel.

### Advice well taken, dept.

A letter from the dean of students to incoming freshmen: "... Oh yes — don't overlook lovely Grant Park."

**Yeah, and don't get caught there after dark, either.**



Cleopatra, with feminine guile,  
Said to Tony, "Let's barge down the Nile!"  
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Her belt lost its clasp,  
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## U. of Pacific opens first Spanish college

Special to the Torch

STOCKTON, Calif. — California's oldest university has opened the first Spanish-speaking college in the United States.

Robert Burns, president of the University of the Pacific, announced that 60 students representing 14 Latin American countries and the US are beginning classes at Elbert Covell College. It is the second unit of the cluster-college being built by the university at Stockton.

Covell College was conceived to help Latin American students overcome the language and culture barriers that often hinder foreign students' work, according to Dr. Burns.

### Curriculum in Spanish

"It is the only college in the country where the entire curriculum will be taught in Spanish, except English, which will be the foreign language," he said.

The college will be tailored to needs of Latin American students with emphasis on math, science, business administration, and teacher training.

The faculty has been gathered from Peru, Cuba, Argentina, Bolivia, Mexico, and from US citizens who have lived south of the border.

Enrollment will be limited to 150 Latin Americans (half of whom are to study on scholarships) and 100 North Americans. US and Spanish students will be roommates.

### Oxford-style school planned

On its 110th anniversary in 1961, College of Pacific changed its name and announced that it planned to create an Oxford-style university. Elbert Covell College is the second of a projected 10 to 15 independent colleges to be opened. Each will have about 250 students.

Each college will operate most of its own facilities, including dining rooms and housing, and each will arrange its own liberal arts program and hire its own faculty.

Students will take only three courses a semester, and eligibility for graduation will be determined by comprehensive examinations and recommendations of the tutors.

## RU students aid h.s. teens

Students from Roosevelt and 11 other colleges are tutoring Chicago teenagers who might otherwise become high school drop-outs.

The Student Woodlawn Area Project (SWAP) has over 120 tutors who are unpaid volunteers. About 20 Roosevelt students worked with SWAP during the summer.

A Negro history club has been started and volunteers also organize field trips. The pupils have an advisory council on field trips. Instead of the standard museum trips, they asked for trips to police headquarters, the port area, the courts, and the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute.

The pupils are recruited through youth organizations and word-of-mouth advertising. Most of them ask for help in reading, writing, and the use of fractions and decimals.

Ann Cook, a graduate of Sarah Lawrence College, is in charge of the SWAP group. She said there is a waiting list of more than 50 pupils and that she would like to have about 100 volunteers from Roosevelt to meet with pupils at least one hour twice a week.

Students interested may call the SWAP office at MI 3-0800 ext. 3587. Applications for tutors are also available in the Student Senate office, room 204.

## Fulbrights open to grad students

Government grants for graduate study or research abroad are available to graduate students. The scholarships are offered under the Fulbright-Hays Act and administered by the Institute of International Education.

Full grants provide round-trip transportation to any one of 51 countries, tuition, and maintenance for one year. Other grants provide travel only, with tuition and maintenance supplied either by a foreign country or a university or private donor.

Applicants must be US citizens, have a bachelor's degree, language ability in accord with the proposed study project, and good health. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Institute of International Education, 116 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 3.

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**EXPRESSO**

## • Disputes

Continued from page 5

Would you like me as a neighbor, or would you run?"

**SUBTLE, EH?** Well, I'm not trying to argue my point by carrying the war to the enemy camp, or bringing in a red herring. I'm citing this instance because I feel that under this man's hostility lay a basic pain and a basic need for reassurance and acceptance. I therefore took his questions at face value, and I now repeat what I told him:

"No, if you moved in next door to me I would not move. If a white or colored house of ill-repute opened next door to my house, I would. I am concerned not with the color of my neighbor, but by the kind of person he is.

"Also, with me you are dealing with the Jewish factor. I would leave South Shore—if it became overwhelmingly Negro, Swedish, Polish, or Eskimo—at the point where those Jewish institutions needed to maintain my identity and religion would no longer be available. I, as a Jew, need a synagogue, a kosher meat market, a Jewish school for my children—AND enough other Jews in the neighborhood so that my children can have co-religionists to identify with, play with, be with. With Jews it is not only the color factor."

**I ASKED** this teacher if he would want to be the only Negro in a white neighborhood, or if he would expect me to prove my absence of prejudice by being, let us say, the only white man in a Negro neighborhood.

He said no, and found himself forced to agree that where Jews are concerned, the religious factor may operate to a considerable extent in their hesitation about a mixed neighborhood. Most Jews won't live in an all-white neighborhood unless a certain proportion of those whites are also JEWISH.

Again, I'm not saying that

many Jews wouldn't move from a neighborhood simply because Negroes are coming into it. But I feel also that if I, one Jew, would be happy in an integrated neighborhood provided my Negro neighbors were decent people, then I can't be the only Jew who feels that way! There must be others; in fact, I know there are others.

Just this past Saturday, at religious services, the rabbi of my congregation preached his sermon on the growing racial question in South Shore, and in strong terms he suggested that we pay more than lip-service to the idea of brotherhood of man and justice to our neighbors, by NOT running away from possible Negro neighbors as Jews did a decade ago in the Lawndale area.

**THERE IS**, I am convinced, an enormous untapped source of goodwill toward Negroes among many Jews. By what community or individual resources or contacts this source may be plumbed, I do not know; but my conviction is that it is there.

If you publish this letter in its entirety, you will have done me a signal courtesy merely by devoting to it all the space it requires. You notice that for all its length, this letter hasn't touched at all upon the question of Jewish employment practices regarding Negroes. I know nothing about this, so am saying nothing.

Your editorial may have been justified as far as it went. It may be based on concrete evidence. But as it stands, I deem it one-sided, misleading, unbalanced, and worse of all, divisive. I'm certain Negroes and Jews have many more "areas of agreement" than differences, and you owe it to your reading public to stress this fact.

MORRIS SPRINGER, Ph.D.

## NSA asks troops for Birmingham

PHILADELPHIA (CPS) — The US National Student Association has wired Pres. Kennedy and urged him to send troops to strife-ridden Birmingham.

Gregory M. Gallo, NSA president, sent the following wire to President Kennedy:

"The United States National Student Association strongly urges the federal government to delay no longer in sending troops to Birmingham, Alabama, to protect the lives and rights of a people who have been abandoned to racist terrorism. Four dead children are decisive testimony that the resources of state and local authorities, whether through inability or indifference, are inadequate to provide this protection."

"Neither can the lives of these children be restored nor the lives of others be preserved by expression of outrage, grief, or regret. Less concrete action than full federal protection will serve only as circumstance for further violence against the security and conscience of this nation and the safety of its citizens."

## RU Arab students attend US convention

Two members of the Organization of Arab Students at Roosevelt attended the National Convention of the Organization of Arab Students in the United States held in Fort Collins, Colo., Aug. 23 to 30.

Hasan Elkhattib, president of the RU club, served as chairman of the resolution committee, while Barakat Saleh, secretary of the group, was a member of the committee on Arab unity.

The OAS at Roosevelt is one of 84 in the US, of which the combined membership is about 6000. About 550 attended the convention.

September 23, 1963

ROOSEVELT TORCH

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## Drake lectures published

As part of its observance of the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation, Roosevelt has published three lectures by Dr. St. Clair Drake, professor of sociology. The 70-page, paper-bound pamphlet, titled "The American Dream and the Negro: 100 Years of Freedom?", can be obtained in room 908 of the Fine Arts Building for \$1.

The three lectures were originally delivered last winter as part of the program of the division of continuing education and extension. The initial lecture deals with the events leading to the Emancipation Proclamation, the second with the challenge of education, and the final one with integration, which Dr. Drake calls "the unfinished business of emancipation."

In the foreword to the printed lectures, Dr. Drake gives a brief history of the immediate events leading to the issuance of the executive proclamation early in 1863, and in the postscript, Dr. Drake deals with his 17 years on the RU faculty.

On the faculty since 1946, Dr. Drake is a founder of the African Studies Program. He has studied at Hampton Institute, in Virginia, and the University of Chicago, and in 1945, he co-authored "Black Metropolis" with Horace R. Cayton. A revised edition of this book

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